FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

TRIAL OF THE GREAT UNION GUN.

Gen. Butler Assigned to a Command Ontside the Fortress.

ERRIVAL OF RICH-MOUNTAIN PRISONERS.

UNION MEN FORCIBLY CARRIED OFF BY THE REBELS.

NECESSITY FOR MORE TROOPS.

THE POTOMAC NOT CLOSED.

From Cur Special Correspondent.
FORTRESS MONROS, Old Point Comfort, Aug. 23, 1861.

Yesterday took place the first experimental Gring with the great gun "Union." It was conducted by Licut. Baylor of the Ordnance Department, and was witnessed by Major-Generale Wool and Butler, and a concourse of officers, soldiers, and others. The carriage of the gun was turned so as to throw the shot into the bay, the design being solely to test the gun, which had never before been fired, and to ascertain its range. Before going further, it may be weil to recapitulate in regard to the gun itself. Its weight is 52,005 pounds; extreme length, 16 feet; length of bore, 13 feet 11 inches; diameter of bore, 12 inches, rifled. It is mounted on au fron carriage, placed on a platform of solid masonry. Like all rifled projectiles, the shot are conical, the solid shot weighing 423 pounds, and the shell 352 pounds, with a bursting charge of 45 pounds. The charge of powder used varies according to circumstances, from 40 to 45 pounds. The powder used on this occasion-and which no doubt will be uniformly used-was the Rodman grein powder, the separate grains of which vamed from the size of a walnut to a ben's egg.

All things being ready, the process of leading

the gun was commenced. Sergeant Welch, at the head of his black battalion of gunners, had already cleared the decks, wheeled the measter so that his gage was over the waters, and arrauged the platform or staging on which the men could stand and be up even with the muzzle. First, the swab, which two men insert, cleans the interior; then comes a man with a red flamel bag, filled with powder, on his shoulder; it is the eartridge; and the ramrod. worked by four men, sends it home. Then comes the process of getting the shot to its piace, a mass of metal that four men carry with difficulty. It is first rolled into an iron cradle or wide strap, looped with a rope, through which a piece of strong wood, several feet long, is inserted. Thus slung, the men tug the shot up the steps of the platform, some ten feet high, to the mouth of the gun. Another lift brings it on a level, and it is slid into the muzzle and pushed to its place. The gun is then elevated by means of an iron bar, the gun being nicely balanced on its trunnions. The priming wire performs its office, the fuse is inserted, and the laupard is attached. Then Lieut, Baylor, who, though everything has been done under his minutest inspection, has moved about more like a modest speciator than the responsible director, gives warning that the gun has never before been fired, and moves a short distance to the rear, in which he is imitated by the others. The men who are to calculate the flight of the shot are at their table. The deg is up. The man with the lanyard retires to its extreme length. "Ready," says Sergeant Welch. Lieut. Baylor gives the word : "Ready-fire!" A terrific crash, a sheet of flame, and the trembling screech and a scream caused by the shot, a black an infuriated devil let loose from the infernal regious. We count the seconds, and watch to see the shot strike. A column of water away off on the bay shoots up to the height of a ship's mast. The elevation of the gun was but ten degrees, little more than blank shot, consequently the distance was not great, say two miles, the time of flight fifteen seconds. The terrible engine, the echoes of whose thunders have searcely yet died away over the waters and along the shore, whose breath, a dark eulphurous cloud, floats before the wind-the thing which we would enturally associate with the idea of a glowing fiery monster, the embediment of all the Airies, is next the object of attention. It is as passive as anything can be. The sergeant puts familiarly its massive smooth breech, the smoke curls slowly from the mouth of the chamber from which the 420-pound shot has just been vomited, and for the instant it is difficult to reconcile the crash, the flame, the trembling earth and the screech, with the thing that neither trembles nor glows nor makes other sign of its truly awful and almost supernatural endowments.

The next time, a shell is fired, at the same gange, but it fails to explode. And here let me remark that both shot and shell seemed to be not the thing for the gun. The soft metal with which they were coated stripped and flew in all directions when only a few hundred feet from the gun, so that one might mistake the pieces for a charge of grape from a howitzer. The idea of filling the grooves and thereby obtaining a rotary motion must have been but imperfectly realized.

The gun was again loaded with a solid shot. and elevated twenty-eight degrees. This and the next shot, which was at the same elevation, were very fine features of the experiment. As you wetched the progress of the shot, which in its circuit attained an elevation probably of not less than 800 or 1,000 feet, you might easily convince yourself that it was a wild, screening, roaring monster, dashing through the skies, mad at the ava, or an affrighted spirit from the bowels of the earth seeking safety in the clouds. The during her cruise. The recent gale was very serange was about three and a half miles; the time thirty seconds.

Two shells with percussion fuse were then fired into a sand bank not more than 25 feet from the girn. The result gave some idea of what the gun would do against sand batteries. The sand was thrown in every direction, and the experiment seemed to prove that the shell accurately fired would undermine and destroy a and battery quite as rapidly as a battalion of men with shorels. The shell burst into a great sumber of pieces, the parts found weighing but s few pounds.

The fellowing is an analysis of the firing, for

which I am indebted to Lieut. Baylor. It will be read with interest, not less by the public who have heard so much of the Big Gun, than by those who watch such experiments with a pro-

fessional interest:

No. 1. Elevation, 10 degrees; solid shot, weight 423

B; cartridge, 42 B; flight, —; range, 3,512 yards.

No. 2. Elevation, 10 degrees; shell, weight 352 B;

No. 3. Elevation, 10 degrees; shell, weight 352 B;

No. 3. Elevation, 28 degrees; solid shot, weight 423

No. 3. Elevation, 28 degrees; solid shot, weight 423

B; cartridge, 42 B; flight, 30 seconds; range, 5,877

yards.

No. 4. Elevation, 28 degrees; shell, weight 351 lb;

cartridge, 35 lb; flight, 294 ecconds; range, 5,940 yards.

No. 5. Elevation, 0; shell, weight 351 lb; cartridge,
35 lb; fired into sand bank.

No. 6. Elevation, 0; solid shot, 423 lb; cartridge,
42 lb; the same.

From the following order it will be seen that

Gen. Wool has given Gen. Butler command of the volunteer force outside of the fortress. This will probably lead Gen. Butler to take up his headquarters at the Seminary or Mr. Segar's house, as his troops will be divided between Camp Hamilton and Newport News. The presumption is that this will be more or less temperary, unless the forces of Gen. Wool are much increased in numbers. Gen. Wool bears bearty testimony to the amount Gen. Butler has accomplished during his brief command of this Department. The following is the order assigning Gen. Butler to a separate command:

Butter to a separate command:

HRADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTHERS MONKOS, Va., Aug. 21, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.

Major-General B. F. Butler is hereby placed in command of the coll Major-General B. F. Buller is hereby place in the department, exclusive of those at Fort Monroe. His present command at Camps Buller and Hamilton will include the let, 2d, 7th, 9th, and 20th Regiments, the battalion of Massachusetts volunteers, the Union Coast Guard, and the Mounted Riffes.

By command of Major-General WOOL.
C. C. CHURCHILL, Acting Ass'et Act. Gener

This porning 23 persons taken prisoners by the Federal forces in Western Virginia, arrived by the Baltimore boat. They are to go to their homes on parole. The number corresponds with the number that were lately released at Richmond on parole, taken at Bull Run. A flag of truce will take them to Norfolk. They speak in praise of the treatment they have received since they were captured.

On Thursday night of this week, a party of rebels came down to Fox Hill, this side of Back River, within six or seven miles of the Fortress, and seized and carried away forcibly Robert Wood, John Evans, John Wyatt, and J a P. Topping, all men of families and residents of the district. Mr. Wood was lately appointed Collector of the port of Hampton, and all but one were out-and-out Union men. The exception had formerly favored Secession, but lately had avowed Union sentiments and taken the oath. Mr. Jeremiah Evans escaped by moving near the Fortress. These things are occurring almost within the rauge of our guns, and yet we cannot stop them. I referred a few days ago to the danger in which the Union men of that district live, and expressed the hope that Gen. Wool would, if possible, devise some method to protect them and their property. The grain will either be carried off or burnt. When all is gone, protection may come. It has ever been so. The value of troops and the place to put them will best be determined by the good they will do. Ten thousand more troops under Gen. Wool's command, judged by this rule, would prove of inestimable value at this In addition to affording protection to the loyal inhabitants and their property, splendid results that would tell powerfully on the cause might be achieved. It is to be hoped that the War Department will turn its attention to this section of Virginia, now that Washington is out of all danger. In truth, the way to relieve it from danger is from this point. The value of a counter irritant is well understood in treating diseases. Beauregard can be struck a harder blow, with fewer men, from here than from any other point. This is demenstrated by a glance at the map, and more especially by the facts in the case as they are known to exist. I have confidence in the energy and sagacity of the Department and our of the earth follow. At the same time there is a Generals, and only seek to bring clearly to their attention not only the advantages that would result from an augmentation of Gen. Wool's force. but the absolute necessity for it. The Union men within the circle of ten miles of the fortress should at least be protected. Let an appeal in their behalf be heard.

The packages of New-York papers were not received to-day, and none came except by mail. It appears that they have all been suppressed south of Philadelphia. The order for the sunpression of The Journal of Commerce, News, and Day Book, south of that city, is known to have een issted.

The account given by The Baltimore (Secession) Republican of a masked battery and its performauce, near Acquia Creek, is probably a piece of romance. According to this account the battery commands the passage of the Potomac, and effectually shuls it off. Since the date when the Pocahontas and Pawnee are said to have been fired on, and the shots spanned the river, the steamer Baltimore has passed up and down the river, she having on her upward passage a quantity of ordnance stores. So that so much at least of the story as relates to the capacity of the guns to throw shot across the river and command the navigation is probably imaginary.

This morning Gens. Wool and Butler visited the Rip Raps. While there Gen. Wool expressed a wish to witness some firing by the Sawyer gun. The second shot struck the flag-staff in the Sewall Point battery; the third entered the battery, when the Rebels scattered in all directions. Several more shots were planted in and near the comp and battery, and the firing was not only a successful experiment but a formidable attack. The gunboat Seminole from Charleston, reached the Roads to-day, bringing the schooner Albion from Cardenas, with a cargo of coffee, sugar, cigars and fruits -- a prize. She was formerly the Wilmington pilot-boat No. 1; when taken she was under English colors, in a gale, with a split jib, and master and all hands tight. It was the night of the 16th. Tae crew are Wilmington pilots, and the master an old sea captain. The Seminole has overhauled a number of vessels vere in the Stream. The Roanoke and Vandalia were off Charleston. A very large number of vessels showing the English colors are off the coast. The Dale is blockading the northerly inlet to Albermarle Sound.

The Seminole comes in for coal and repairs. All well on board.

PHON MISSOURT Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

CAMP FREMONT, NEAR CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Aug. 18, 1561. OUR CAMP.

Here we are, some 4,500 strong, located upon a high hill on the northern edge of this town, and surrounded

by an earthen wall, which we have thrown up, and which is sufficiently strong to resist any attack that can be made upon us by 10,000 men. Such an army would be nearly decimated if it were to attack us, for we have guns of heavy caliber and field-pieces sufficiently numerous to do all the execution we desire upon such an army as I have named.

THE ENEMY. Jeff. Thompson, a small politician from St. Joseph, Mo.-somewhat of a monomaniao-a traitor by nature, and an arrant knave and coward, as has been often proved, is acting as a Brigadier-General in the Rebel Army, and is occupying the country to within fifteen miles of here. He is engaged now in plundering everybody, and maiming and murdering Union-loving people wherever he can take them without danger to simself. He has about 6,000 vagabonds under him, scattered at different points throughout the country. and maying whenever they eat out their surrounding rhoods, to such places as they can find provender for man and beast. His robberies have been so extensive that a large number of his men are mounted and all armed, though with every conceivable kind of weapon. Gen. Pillow is about twenty-eight miles westward of us, but nothing is known here of his in-JACKSON AND REYNOLDS.

Reynolds is the Hotspur of the Secession cabal in Missouri. He is the boldest of all the conspirators. He had sworn allegiance to the Cottonocracy when he took the oath as Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri to support the Constitution of the United States. His lips attered treason in the Capitol itself before they were scarcely raised from the sacred book whereupon he had sworn fidelity to the Union. Reynolds is a cultivated man and a fine speaker. He boasts with pompous declamation of being a "South Carolinian." He is a short, stubby fellow, fat and bigoted. He has the satisfaction of having shot Gratz Brown in the leg in a duel some few years ago. To show his pemposity, I will relate an anecdote or two of him. During the session last Winter, while acting in his capacity of Preident of the Scuate, he decided a certain resolution out of order and desired until the following morning to give his reasons for so deciding. The next morning the President's desk was laden down with huge piles of books placed there by order of the Lieutenant-Governor. When the Senate met, Reynolds, for two hours and a half, indulged in an elaborate argument upon the Constitutionality of the resolution, and quoted numberess authorities to prove the correctness of his position. When he resumed his sent Jim Rains got the floor, and informed his Excellency that he was not aware the President had added to his official duties the extra duty of forestalling the opinion of the Supreme Court and of nonopolizing its jurisdiction. He questioned the Constitutionality of this impudent assumption of power by the Chair, and expressed a desire that the President would strictly attend to the legitimate daties of his office as Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. The Senate refused to sustain Reynolds by a manimous vote, amid laughter and stamping of feet. Again, in joint ecssion, during the debate upon the Senatorship, the House took a vote upon the question of adjournment. Reynolds held the tally of the Clerk in his left hand, and with the mallet in his right, thus announced the vote: "Sixty votes having been cast in the affirmative and sixty in the negative, now, therefore, I, Thomas C. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Measuri, in virtue of my office as President of this joint session, do declare this joint session to stand adjourned until to-morrow morning, ten o'clock, and it is so ordered."

Claib. Jackson is one of the veriest cowards on the earth. He is a tool in the hands of fanatics and fools. himself the greatest of them all. The Declaration of Independence published by him lately is plainly the work of Reynolds. The pair are now somewhere in Missouri. When last heard from they were with Pillow at New-Madrid.

GEN. FREMONT.

But Gen. Fremont is doing collosal work. His appearance is throwing new life and energy into this Department. The voice of the nation is finding a fit response in him. The doom of the Slave-Power is settled by another power, not Slavery. The "driving-out" process establishes the future glory of Micsouri, or not only are "white folks" leaving, but "niggers" also. Several "contraband" are in camp working at the fortifications with right good will and energy. Two specimens of "contraband" presented themselves this morning and stated they were runawaysthat they did not want to work for the "seseshers," and were willing to work for the "Union-folk,"

MOVEMENTS.

The enemy are said to be quartered at the farm of Maj. Abbey of the Home Guard, located about nine miles from here. This is supposed to be but their advanced picket. Undoubtedly they are in strong force not many miles from here.

THE AMERICAN ZOUAVES.
This regiment, now three weeks here, was organized n St. Louis. Until this organization the Germans had monopolized every regiment, and the prejudices of the Americans prevented their culistment. At the first call the American youth rushed into the ranks, and it did not take four weeks to fill up the requisite number. The following are the field and company officers: Col. Morgan L. Smith, Lt.-Col. James Peckham, Mai. John McDonald, Captains Wm, Hill, Charles McDonald Giles A. Smith, Dennis T. Kirby, Alex. A. Jameson, David P. Grier, Geo. B. Swarthout, Alex. Hart, Wm. Aug. Johnson, and —— Seibel. The Colonel has been in the regular army, and has no superior in military tactice in the West. The proficiency the Zouave show in their drill is proof of this. The boys are all fighters, and the Unionists have perfect confidence in their skill and valor. If Government would appoint such men as Col. Morgan L. Smith among our Brigadier-Generals we would hear of different results as a whole, in the management of affairs in these parts. There are enough civilians at such posts. Let us hear of scuh men as Col. Smith being appointed hereafter.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE. M'CULLOCH KILLED AND CARRIED SOUTH.

MCULLOCH KILLED AND CARRIED SOUTH.

BTANDAN COPPER MINES.

FRANKIN COUNTY, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861. 5

To the Editor of The Minesure Broncerat.

A novel episode in war matters occurred in this quiet vicinity has evening. A dergennt in Company C of the 2d Dragoons, United States Army, under command of Maj. Sturgie, and who was taken prisoner by the Rebels on the 10th inst. at the great battle of Williams. Come amorped from the woods upon the railthe Relots on the form the woods upon the rail-ton's Creek, emerged from the woods upon the rail-road at this point yesterday, baving escaped from his aptors on Friday night last, in Crawford or Dent County, as I judge, from his description of the

Country. as I judge, from his description of the country.

He was kept ignorant of the route over which he passid; but his enpions crossed the Gasconade, and the graded track of railroad (probably above the mouth of the Big Piney), and were thus making toward Potosi or Pilot Khob the Gen. Pillow, they said. His company, on the day of battle, were ordered to charge the Louisiana Regiments who were engaging the Kansas Regiment. They added in cutting entirely to ploces the Louisiana Regiment first engaged, and then charged the other regiment, which was advancing to the support of the one then being overpowered by the Kansas boys. The Dragoous made a dead charge upon the last advancing Louisiana Regiment, cut their way entirely through it to their rear, when they found themselves so completely out off and surrounded as to be unable to return, and had to surrender. This company numbered over forty. Thirty were taken prisoners, the balance killed in the charge. Of the thirty taken, sixteen were wounded, two of whom sied on the march as prisoners. The Robels stipped the prisoners of their arms and clothing, even to their shoes, and forced them to march over the finit hills barefoot, and with such shirts and pants as were stripped from the unamiformed dead.

This brave sergeant escaped past a guard who fell

hills barefoot, and with such shirts and pants as were stripped from the ununiformed dead.

This brave sergeant secaped past a guard who fell asleep, and then made his way through the hills and woods of the Meramee, sleeping out by night, and came in barefoot, with feet all bruised up.

He says McCulloch was mortally wounded, and died at nine o'clock Sanday morning, the lith inst., after being taken to Springdell.

His body was placed in a wood coffin lined with tin, filled with whisky and sealed closely, and on Tuesday morning was started Southward, accompanied by his body guards and the two companies who broaght of

body quards and the two companies who brought off the 30 dragoons prisoners. These two companies and the 30 prisoners accompanied the remains back over the battle-ground to Stone's Spring, on the Fort. Smith road, 22 miles from Springfield, where they parted with the remains, and, turning toward Wright

County, told the prisoners that they would take them to Pillow's command. They followed no great road, but traveled over hills and along by-paths to shorten their countries. but traveled over hills and along by-paths to shorten their route. One of these companies was on horse-back, and led by Jeff. Thompson, who acted as captain. He is certain it was Jeff. Thompson of St. Joseph, and says he knows him, as he was with Capt. Steele at St. Joseph this Spring, when Thompson was arrested there and his men dispersed. The other company was on foot, and led by Capt. Baker from Hannibal (he thinks). These two companies were poorly armed, and badly equipped, and fed themselves from whatever they found on the march. They are probably moving on to re-enforce the attacking party near Pilot Knob. The dragoon prisoner says that Gen. Price was badly wounded, and from the "fuss" he made at Springfield, in the room where the two wounded dragoois lay, who fought in the skirmish at or near Stone's Spring, some weeks since, he thinks he will not head the Rebel troops again in this war. He had three or four negro waiters constantly in motion, attending to his wants.

The Rebels were recuforced Saturday night after the battle, by 9,000 men, under MeBride, many hundred of

The Rebels were reconcreed Saturday night after the battle, by 9,000 men, under McBride, many hundred of whom had no arms. Their arrival caused a tremendous shout in the camp. And but for the few old wagens which they brought in, the Rebel wounded could not have been taken to Springfield, as their whole train and stores were destroyed during the bettle.

whole train and stores were destroyed during the battle.

McCulloch had one very large gan, drawn by twelve or fifteen horses, which Capt. Totten disabled in the beginning of the battle, and the rebels had to spike it. McCulloch's horse was found tied to a tree, and several thousand dollars in gold in his saddle-bage, which our troops secured. All the rebel army, except enough to bury the dead, was moved to Sprinfield on Surday, where our wounded were taken from their comfortable beds and the rebel wounded placed upon them. They even disinterred the body of General Lyon, on the plea of not being certain he was slain!

These humane acts show how much claim they have on us for medicine for their wounded. Indeed, this is only an excuss for the traitor McDonald to be permitted to visit St. Louis as 2 spy.

The Rebel army soon cleared out all the stores in Springfield on its arrival there, and the troops came well-nigh having a root, in their eager scramble for the boots and shoes, and consoled themselves in their hoasts of getting a full supply when they captured St. Louis!

My informant says his captors led him to believe that 10,000 of the rebels would make forced marches.

My informant says his captors led him to believe that 10,000 of the rebels would make forced marches on "Lincoln's abolitionists" at Jefferson City, and would easily take that place. He and most of his commades were offered commands in rebel companies if they would join them in fighting, but all declined, except one Beaty, whom they would not trust.

He awards high praise to the Kansas and Iowa regiments for their bravery and deadly charges on the field of battle, and says very few remained of the Louisiana regiment first encountered by the Kansas troops, when the other Louisiana regiment came to their aid. Col. Blar's regiment also encountered, in the bravest manner, the overwhelming forces which made several onests on them. The last charges by the Kansas and lowa troops, and the dragoons, drove the enemy from the field, and he retreated three miles Southward, where he waited until night, in constant expectation of being followed. He says two more regiments would have driven the rebel army into Arhansas with all ease, for the terrible havoe made by Totten's and Dubois's batteries had filled them with terror and dismay.

terror and dismay.

Most of the Rebel shells burst in the air over our forces, and did very little harm. He thinks 6,000 is too low an estimate of their killed and wounded. They piled their slain 20 deep in the gorges washed out in the ravines among the high hills of the battle-field, and after well trampling down the dead bodies as compactly as possible, they covered the masses with about two feet of earth.

two feet of earth.

I state nothing except what my informant related to me, and he had not seen a newspaper since the battle. He is a brave young man from Weymouth Landing, Mass.; has been nearly three years in the service, and Mass.; has been nearly three years in the service, and is impatient to rejoin Maj. Sturgis, and be led again to Springfield, and aid in driving the Rebels from Missouri, which he thinks can be done with two or three more regiments, with those Gen. Lyon had. There is no doubt but the battle of Wilson Creek was really a great victory to Lyon's army, which will have its full effect in the next battle our troops encounter with that costing of the hyading arms. portion of the invading army.

THE BURIAL OF GEN. N. LYON,-The burial of this distinguished military officer took place at 6; o'clock on Tuesday, 13th inst. He was buried on the farm of the Hon. John S. Phelps, and near his restdence. Not one of his officers or soldiers was present, and no friend save Mrs. Phelps. He was buried by a few of the officers of the Missouri State Guard, belonging to Gen. John B. Clark's division. The persons present were Mrs. John S. Phelps, Capt. H. L. Boon, Capt. Poindexter, Lieut. Pindar, and Dr. Peters. There were four other persons present, and two of Mrs. Pholps's male servants. It is sup-posed that his remains will be taken up and removed RASH ACT OF LIEUT. HOUTS OF THE MISS

SINTH-HE IS SHOT IN HARDER'S CARL.—The Missouri 6th Regiment has lost one of its members, who was a daring soldier and an honest man. We refer to Licut. Honts, who is well known and much esteemed Licut Houts, who is well known and much esteemed in this city. The circumstances are these: He called out the Colonel of his regiment, and requested leave to visit Hardee's camp in disguise, and was refused permission, which was immediately after, however, granted by Geo. Grant. On last Saurday, at 12 o'clock at night, he started on the perious journey, which ended in the forfeit of his life. On the way he supped at the house of a man named Burke, who sent one of his men with him as a guide. The two, after a while, fell in with three or four persons, who said that were Union men, and volunteered to accompany them to the neighborhood of Hardee's camp. Soon they were in the camp, and one of Hardee's captains recog-nized Lieut, Houts. Without much ceremony, he soon fell, piorced by seven balls. Whether he was arrested fell, pierced by seven bails. Whether he was arrested previous or after getting out of the camp, we do not know. Deceased was in the Mexican war.

[St. Louis Democrat.

ISHUMAN ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Two or three

evenings ago, while a young man named Bennett, member of Capt. Dill's company, of the 24th Indiana Regiment, was walking backward and forward as sentinel outside Lafayette Park, near the entrance, he was approached by a young man who, with a friendly face, asked the sentinel if he did not feel weary, to which the soldier reptied, "Yes, I do feel a little tired," as ked the sentinel if he did not feel weary, to which the soldier replied, "Yes, I do teel a little tired," when the kind-inced stranger, after a word or two of further conversation, asked him if he would not accept a piece of his pie. The sentinel thanked him with heartfelt gratifude, and are the pie. Shortly after-ward he was seized with convulsions, and was carried by his comrades to the hospital tent. Dr. Davis, the physician of the raginent, found that he was by his commission the hospital test. Dr. Pavis, the physician of the regiment, found that he was possoned with strychnine. Remedies were at first thought to be in vain, but the young man has since lingered in agony alive.

THE CRIME ADMISST MISSOURI.—The criminal rebellion against the Union and the sovereignty of Missouries and the sovereignty

The Chime Acainst Missouri.—The criminal rebellion against the Union and the sovereignity of Missouri, inaugurated by C. F. Jackson, has, it is now plain to see, reached the top of its bent, and must henceforth "subside." Six weeks from this time, or two months at furthest, there will not be a Confederate seldier in the State, and the indications are that the Invaders will be driven home even before. Gen. Fremont is concentrating a powerful force of the best fighting stock in any country, and soon everything will be organized and in readiness to give the impudent armed Secessionists a sound drubbing, should they have the temerity to offer battle. No man opposed to the subjugation of Missouri by the military coercion of Jeff. Davis, C. F. Jackson & Co., need entertain the slightest fear about the matter. The hand-writing is on the wall. Above the carnival of entertain the slightest lear about the matter. The hand-writing is on the wall. Above the carnival of blood and slaughter to which the late Governor has invited this people, is written, Mene, mene, tekel Upharsin. He has already been weighed in the balance and found wanting. [St. Louis Republican.

Salk of Liquous Promisited in St. Louis.—The blowing cottet has been issued.

Salk of Liquons Problem In St. Louis, Aug. 17, 1361.

Opping Pactors Massian, St. Louis, Aug. 17, 1361.

Onder No. 3d.—The sale of spirituous liquors within the City and County of St. Louis, between the hours of tweive o'clock middight on Sturday, and seven o'clock, a. m., on Monday following, is hereby problemed.

This order does not apply to the sale of mall liquors, and will remain in force and forther potice.

J. McKIBSTRY, Major U. S. A., Provest Marshal.

lee was released from the Arsenal yesterday, upon the following express conditions:

1. That he resign his position as President of the

Board of Police Commissioners.

2. That he sign a picke to leave the city, to remain in some of the Free States, and not return here without the consect of the military authorities of the Government.

[8s. Louis Dom., 23d.

THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF SPECIE AT KIRRS-VILLE.—The report that the specie in the Branch Bank at Kirksville, Adair County, Mo., had been seized by Secessionists was incorrect. No such seizure

CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS. The perpetual boast that New-Orleans is not serious

ly affected by the blockade, and that plenty and even prosperity prevail, is best answered by their own papers. For instance, The Crescent of the 17th records the opening of a free market, the doors of which were beset by a large crowd. "The doors were closed at I o'clock, up to which hour supplies had been given

to 723 families, divided among the different districts of the city as follows: First District, 384; Second District, 57; Third District, 113; Fourth District, 169. Allowing three persons to each family, which we are informed by members of the Committee is not a large average, the number of persons relieved would amount to 2 169."

The next paragraph is a scheme for raising money by an amateur theatrical representation, to buy Winter

clothing for the volunteers.

The Wheeling Intelligencer has the following notice

The Wheeling Intelligencer has the following notice of New-Orleans and its newspapers:

Among the most welcome of our daily newspaper visitors, formerly, were the journals of New-Orleans. They were the most able, wide-awake, and agreeable of all the Southern papers, and until the Southern Secession frenzy became wide-spread, were civil spoken and friendly toward the North. Now they reach us but rarely, and only through the good offices of the Express Company. They come to us, too, boiling over with rage at the Federal Government, and with sneers and abuse of the Union and Constitution. But they come to us, elso, shorn of their fair proportions, and showing in every column how disastrous to themselves, as well as to New-Orleans, Louisiana, and the Southern States generally, this Secsaion business has been. The to us, also, shorn of their fair proportions, and show ing in every column how disastrous to themselves, as well as to New-Orleans, Louisiana, and the Southern States generally, this Secssion business has been. The once pleasant and welcome Picayune, which used to issue frequent supplements of four additional pages, now comes reduced to a single sheet, while its Evening Edition is a quarter sheet containing only two pages of printed matter. The Delta is cut down in the same deplorable way; but it seems like just retribution that a paper that has so long been famous for its advocacy of fillibusterism and Southern violence of every description, should be made to suffer by Secession. The depreciation and decline of the once conservative and civil Picayuns are more to be lamented. But it is more as illustrations of the depression of business generally, than of the newspaper business particularly, that we look at these shrunken New-Orleans daily papers. Look under the head of "Commercial," of The Picayune of August 1, and the first line we read is "Cotton—Thus far we have not heard of a sale," which shows a lively state of the cotton market. There are some small operations in sugar and molasses, and some sales of flour at from \$7.25 to \$9.75 per barrel, which is just about double the price in Northern cities. Hay was "selling in small lots at \$33 to \$35 per tun," mess pork at \$24 per barrel, and there is nothing more to speak of under The Picayune's commercial report of a day's transactions in what was one of the greatest commercial cities of America. Under the head of "Marine News," we have the somewhat pompous standing notice that Mr. John S. Washington and assistants are the only authorized Marine and River News Reporters for The Picayune. Mr. John S. Wushington and assistants have a rather cheerful and exhibitanting time, for their business for the day was to report "No clearances," and the arrival of four small-sized river steamers. The steamhoat advertisements, that used to spread over several columns, are now spread over several columns, are now reacces to my small notices. The other new advertisements are few in number. Prof. A. H. Wilbur announces a balloon assension from Congo Square, "preparatory to his departure for the seat of war." There are five or six military company meetings, and there is the usual amount of deaths, for the latter business is the only one at New Orleans that does not seem to be reduced to the my or the advertising columns of The Delta. by the war. The advertising columns of The Delta look even more desolate than those of The Picayune. There is one whole column occapied by an old and now evicently obsolete recital of the virtues of "Spalding's Cephalic Pills," and "Spalding's Glue." There are advertisements of perishable articles for sale, that are dated nearly a year ago, and there are many others that are evidently there are many others that are evidently kept in type and put in from day to day, simply to save the expense of composition. The entire contents of the copy of The Delta before as consists of seven of the copy of The Delta before as consists of seven columns of reading matter and five of such advertisements as we have described. At the head of the paper appears the announcement, "We have got no papers this morning, either by mail or express," which shows a lively condition of poetal affairs, and must be encouraging to editors and assistants. The editorials consist of glorifications over Manassas, and sbuse of "Old Abe." The news consists of extracts from private letters from Virginia and from Richmond papers out of date, with a few telegraph dispatches, and chippings from old Northern papers, which have probably been saved from the ante bellum times to farmish miscellaneous "copy." Altogether this examination of these sickly New-Orleans papers gives one of the gloomiest pictures yet presented of the present condition of things in that once proud, busy, and prosperous city. THE MARYLAND GOVERNORSHIP.

MR. BRADFORD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MR. BRADFORD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

BALTIMORE, Ang. 15, 1861.

A. W. Bradford, eq., Redford Springs, Pa.:

DEAR Sir: At the State Union Convention assembled this day in Baltimore city, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Governor and Controller of the State, you were the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Governor of the State of Maryland, and the undereigned were appointed a Committee to formally notify you of your nomination.

ALEX LVANS,
J. B. RICAUB,
J. B. RICAUB,
J. B. RICAUB,
J. B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
EDWARD HAMMOND,
W. B. HILL,
W. B. HILL,
W. B. HILL,
BALTIMORE COUNTY, Ang. 21, 1861.

To the Hom. ALEXANDER EVINS, the Hon. J. B. RICAUD, the
Hom. EDWARD HAMMOND, B. SEIDENSTRICKER, etc., and
WM. B. HILL, etc., Committee, &c., and
wm. B. Billimore on that day I was "the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Governor of the State of Maryland," has been received,
and a more immediate reply only delayed by reason of
my absence at the time from home.

I receive with the liveliest sensibility the intelligence which you communicate, and desire to tender
through you to the members of the Convention my

A receive with the invenest sensibility the infelli-gence which you communicate, and desire to tender through you to the members of the Convention my profound gratitude for this mark of their confidence. I accept the trust they thus confide to me, deeply impressed with its extraordinary importance at this time, and carnestly determined, to the extent of my humble abilities, to discharge the duties which it Feeling, as I have ever done, the clearest conviction

that all the interests of Maryland find their surest guaranty under the Constitution of the United States, guaranty under the Constitution of the United States, the fearful circumstances that now surround us only enforce that conviction, and must demonstrate to all that not merely these ordinary interests, but the very salvation of our State and her immunity from the devastations of civil war upon her own soil are all at this moment intimately identified with the maintenance of that Constitution, the support of the Government now engaged in defending it, and the adherence, under all circumstances, to that Union of the States which it was its chief purpose to perpetuate.

Entertaining these views, it is only necessary for me now to say that my clioute at all times, whether as the

Day to say that my cliotte at all times, whether as the chosen candidate of your Convention, or the Chief Magistrate of the State, should their nomination be indorsed by the people, will be chiefly directed to the discharge of the paramount obligations which the faithful pursuit of the objects I have indicated must always necessarily impose.

I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, your obedient

A. W. BRADFORD.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN BY GEN. W. S. ROSECRANZ, COMMANDING THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

In consequence of the perversions of the Tories in Western Virginia, and to eatlefy constant applications for information upon points discussed in the premises, Gen. Resectanz has issued the following preclamation,

Gen. Resectanz has issued the following preclamation, viz:

Headquarres, Army of Occupation.
Western Viguists, Generalders, Aug. 20, 1861.

To the Loyal inhabitants of Western Firguisa:

You are the vast majority of the people. If the principle of self-government is to be respected, you have a right to stand in the position you have assumed, shiftful to the constitution and laws of Virginia as they were before the ordinance of Secssion.

The Confederates have determined at all hazards to destroy the Government which, for eighty years, has defended our rights and given us a name among the pations. Contrary to your interests and your wishes, they have brought war upon your soil. Their teels

they have brought war upon your soil. Their teels and dupes told you you must vote for Secession as the only means to insure peace; that unless you did so, nordes of Abelitionists would overrun you, plunder our property, steal your slaves, abuse your wives and laughters, seize upon your lands, and bang all those

who opposed them.

By these and other atrocious fulsehoodsthey alarmed you, and led many honest and an expecting clizens to you for Secession. Neither threats, nor fabrications, nor intimidations, sufficed to carry Western Virginia, against the interests and wishes of its people, into the

Enraged that you dared to disobey their behestly. Enraged that you dured to disober their beheatly. Eastern Virginians, who had been accustomed to rule you and count your votes, and ambitious recreaming from among yourselves, disappeinted that you would not make good their promises, have conspired to the you to the desperate fortunes of the Confederacy, or drive you from your homes.

Between submission to them and subjugation or expulsion they leave you no alternative. You say you do not wish to destroy the old Government, under which you have lived so long and peacefully; they say you shall break it up. You say you wish to remain

join the Southern Confederacy, to which the Richmoud junta has transferred you, and to carry their will, their Jenkins, Wise, Jackson, and other conspir-ators, proclaim upon your soil a relegations and neigh-

borhood war; their misguided or unprincipled followers rescho their cry, threatening fire and sword, hanging and expulsion to all who oppose their arbitrary designs. They have set neighbor strainst neighbor, and friend against friend; they have intreduced among you warfare only known among savages. In violation of the laws of nations and humanity, they have proclaimed that private citizens may and ought to make war.

chaimed that private citizens may and ought to make war.

Under this bloody code, peaceful citizens, unarmed travelers, and single soldiers, have been shot down, and even the wounded and defenseless have been killed; scalping their victims is all that is wanting to make their warfare like that which seventy or eighty years ago was waged by the Indians against the white race on this very ground. You have no altermitive left you but to unite as one man in the defense of your lomes, for the restoration of law and order, or be subjugated or expelled from the soil.

I therefore carneatly exhort you to take the most prompt and vigorous measures to put a stop to neighborhood and private wars; you must remember that the laws are suspended in Eastern Virginia, which has transferred itself to the Southern Confederacy. The old Constitution and laws of Virginia are only in force in Western Virginia. These laws you must maintain.

force in Western Virginia. These laws you must maintain.

Let every citizen, without reference to past political opinions, units with his neighbors to keep these laws in operation, and thus prevent the country from being desolated by plunder and violence, whether committed in the name of Secessionism or Unionism.

I conjure all those who have hitherto advocated the doctrine of Secessionism, as a political opinion, to consider that now its advocacy means war against the peace and interests of Western Virginia; it is an invitation to the Southern Confederates to come in and subdue you, and proclaims that there can be no law nor right until this is done.

My mission among you is that of a fellow-citizen, charged by the Government to expel the arbitrary force which domineered over you, to restore that law and order of which you have been robbed, and to maintain your right to govern yourselves under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

To put an end to the savage war waged by individuals, who, without warrant of military authority, lurk in the bushes and waylay messengers, or shoot sentries, I shall be obliged to hold the neighborhood in which these outrages are committed as responsible, and unless-they raise the hue and cry and pursue the offenders deal with them as accessories to the crime.

Unarmed and peaceful citizens shall be protected, the rights of private property respected, and only those who are found enuise of the Government of the

Unarmed and peaceful clizens shall be protected, the rights of private property respected, and only those who are found enemies of the Government of the United States, and the peace of Western Virginia, will be disturbed. Of these I shall require absolute certainty that they will do no mischief.

Put a stop to needless arrests and the spread of malicious reports. Let each town and district choose five of its most reliable and energetic citizens a Committee of Public Safety, to act in concert with the civil and military authorities, and be responsible for the preservation of peace and good order.

Citizens of Western Virginia, your fate is mainly in your own hands. If you allow yourselves to be trampled under foot by hordes of disturbers, plunderers, and murderers, your land will become a desolation. If you stand firm for law and order, and maintain your rights, you may dwell together peacefully and happily as in former days.

Erigodier-General Commanding A. O. W. V.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

LATER FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have just had an interview with a gentleman who has recently "got out of the wilderness," having resided in Western Tennessee for some years past.

No more volunteers can now be had in Tennessee, and as the authorities have already made preparations for the drafting of troops, our informant concluded it was about time to make the sacrifice of his means which he had so long deferred in hopes of an ultimate settlement of our national troubles, and by process which we do not deem it prudent here to mention, made his way to the Northern States, seeing at Louisville the old United States flag for the first times in many months.

At Memphis business of all kinds is unspended, excepting that pertaining to army supplies, transportation of treops and war munitions. Regular trade upon the river to the South is kept up to a limited extent, the principal down cargoes being flour, ground by the Memphis Steam Mills. The Western Foundery, at Memphis, la turqing out a very inferior quality of iron 6-pounders for light batteries, and the cannon-balls can there are very uneven and irregular. Col. Samuel Tate, so long favorably known as the efficient and encaseful President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, has taken a most active part in the whole duties of Ountermaster's and Commissary Departments, with road, has taken a most active part in the whole duties of Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, without any appointment in the army, during the entire time since the first outbreak of boatilities. His many friends North will deeply regret his course in this mat-

ter.
The chain story of Gen. Pillow is true in its every The chain story of Gen. Pillow is true in its every particular; in fact, his entire system of defenses of Memphis was ridiculed and made the by-werd, until councils voted to remove the obstructions to the streets of the city, and Pillow's cetten bale barriendes and forts vanished. They are badly off for officers in the Valley of the Mississippi, and military matters are pretty thoroughly mixed. Major-Gen. Poly has very little weight—is all fuss and gas—and people are very tired of his presence. The stocks of goods are running very low, as may be supposed, throughout the entire South. They will soon be badly off for boots and shoes. Drug stocks are particularly broken, and the very item of salt—or the want of it, rather—is likely to put them to their trumps.

It has been probibled by law to hill any sow pig is the South this senson, looking to the preduction of

the South this season, looking to the production of their own pork to feed the negroes upon the coming Winter—but without salt they cannot keep the pork week after they have killed their pigs, and what to do they do not know. Salt cannot be amuggled in any quantity in trunks, as quinine or percussion caps, but big ships must log along and run the blockade in order to be of any benefit. If the blockade be perfected they

to be of any benefit. If the blockade be perfected they will suffer beyond endurance for salt alone.

Money is plenty in Tennessee; the St te pays, the first of each menth, as soon as the accounts are audited, bills for transportation and subsistence of troops of the previous month. The means of raising money from banks and bankers is somewhat in keeping with the teaching and practices of the Rebel Chief.

A party wanting money takes Confederate bonds into a banker's, and quietly asks for the amount of money he wants, generally very close on to the face of the bends aforesaid, and the banker smilingly forks over, as he would be no friend to the South it he did not, and not only would his shop be spotted and himself placed under the ban, but, in Beauregard's classic language, "constraint might be used to get the money." About two thousand five hundred men from the

About two thousand five hundred men from the North left Memphis at the outbreaking of the troubles, and as they made up the active portion of the business community, the city is flat enough.

The monument to Gen. Jackson, in the public square at Memphis, and which was erected by the citizens of Memphis in remembrance of their distinguished states, man, is daily giving them the lie to Secession doctrine, by the boldly chiseled inscription on its pedestal—or in the solid gennite by their own order, to perpetuate the great principles of their immortal Jackson—"The Union must and shall be preserved."

[Philadelphis Inquirer.

INCIDENTAL TESTIMONY.

INCIDENTAL TESTIMONY.

The following letter from a mother to her daughter we have been permitted to give entire, that it might carry within uself the evidence of gestaleness and candor. The writer has been strongly for Union till the Bull Ran battle. It will be seen she now gives it up as lost. The Hardee spoken of is a nephew of here and also of General Hardee. The Southerners are made to believe that the buried dead are mainly Yandach but as we are appeared for all alive hat here there. made to believe that the buried dead are mainly Yankees, but as we can account for all alive but less than 500, they must conclude that, if the Lord, through IIs love for them, gave them a Senacharib victory, "Whom the Lord loveth he chastiseth," for according to their flaures, it cost them fifteen times as much arit did us in killed.

Will not this afford a much more rational key to the ball and the state of the stat

Will not this afford a much made relation to get out of method army movements in every direction to get out of Manassas before a plague renders it one great channil horse? Depend upon it they are not so anxious to get into Washington as they are to get sat of Manas as.

[Cleveland Le adva.]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Ang. 10, 1801.
My DEAR JENNIE: I have not had a line from you since I wrote you by Jac. Wood, who left here on the 22d of July. I think I inclosed some account of the buttle of Mannesas. When I wrote you again on the lat of August, I inclosed you a letter of Jenny Grants. This letter I directed to Mr. Waitesides, Nashville, Fenn, and I told you, how to direct to you have to

lat of August, I inclosed you a letter of Jenny Grants. This letter I directed to Mr. Waitesides, Nashville, Tenn., and I told you how to direct your letters to me. I can only hope the plan may succeed, as they say a stop has been put to Adams's Letter Express. I now write by another private opportunity and beginned will write soon to let me hear how you all are. The mail facilities are in such a dreadful confused sate we do not know how soon we may be dealed the privilege of hearing from each other altogether.

I thought I would inclose you President Davis's Message. It embraces a great deal of useful information about matters and things. The Union is destroyed, gone forever—there is no need of lamenting. We have enough else to think about and I hope the sixin on the United States flag has been completely washed out on the battle field of Manassas. Surely there has been a great amount of human sacrifice, and I hope a peaceable separation will be speedily recognized. Dan Bullock and Charles Hardee are now at Manassas. We have interesting letters from Charley. The air is so impure for two or three miles around the battle-ground, on account of the unburied bedies that the people are afraid a plague will break out. Upward of eight thousand had been buried, and they are still at work hunting up and burying. O! what an awful thought to think of the deatiny of those poor such